

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

The Spanish Reply to General Siskles' Note.

PORTO RICAN DEPUTIES IN CORTES.

The Empress of France Brilliantly Received in Constantinople.

French Review of Napoleon's Policy.

Lopez, of Paraguay, Again Defiant.

Serious Revolution Threatening in Sinaloa, Mexico.

SPAIN.

Official Reply to the Siskles-Cuba Note—Cabinet Request to the American Government.

MADRID, Oct. 14, 1899. The *Epoca* to-day publishes a synopsis of the reply made by Minister Siskles to the note of General Siskles, the American Envoy.

Señor Siskles says—Reasons dictated by national dignity prevent the acceptance of foreign mediation in domestic affairs. The intimations made by General Siskles are received with the good will which one nation owes to another with which it is bound by ties of amity. It is presumed that the American government only desires to strip the struggle in Cuba of its sanguinary character. The Washington Cabinet is urged to impede the departure of supplies for the insurgents, who prevent the Spanish government from carrying out a policy in Cuba in harmony with that at home. Señor Siskles maintains that the insurgents of Cuba are in the minority, and by no means belong to the wealthier and more influential classes, as has been so constantly represented.

The *Epoca* makes mention of conferences between Señor Siskles and General Siskles, in which the former urged the release of the Spanish garrisons building in the United States, protesting that they were only to be used to protect the shores of Cuba against expeditions in aid of the insurgents from foreign countries.

The Government Force Before Valencia—The Insurgents Ask to Capitulate—Official Request to the American Government.

VALENCIA, Oct. 14, 1899. By General Siskles. The government is making still more vigorous efforts for the suppression of the republican insurrectionary movement.

Twelve thousand men of the regular army, with forty pieces of cannon, are in position before the city to-day. The insurgents, aware of the power of this force, asked permission to capitulate, but the official authorities, as well as the officers commanding the force, demanded an unconditional surrender.

The government in Madrid has resolved to disarm the republican volunteers and dismiss all republican officials and municipal councillors from office.

The Situation in and Around Valencia—Fresh Revolts and New Acts of Submission—Republican Flight to Gibraltar—The Porto Rico Deputies in the Cortes.

VALENCIA, Oct. 14, 1899. Valencia still holds out against the troops. An official despatch from that quarter received to-day states that the insurgents proposed to capitulate, but the authorities demanded unconditional submission.

The town of Bojar, forty-five miles south of Salamanca, has revolted, and the inhabitants are flying from the place. A detachment of troops has been sent thither to restore order.

Six thousand rebels have submitted to the government officers in Tarragona and Barcelona and vicinity.

The republican leaders Paul and Salvacha, abandoned by their followers, have fled to Gibraltar. It is stated that the latter, after leaving Sagres, was defeated while retreating through Andalusia. Seventy of his men were killed and the remainder dispersed.

A number of republican journals published in the provinces have been suppressed by the local authorities for inciting insurrection.

The deputies to the Cortes composing the republican minority have absented themselves from the chamber, and many of them are supposed to be concealed in the city or vicinity. There is a rumor that the government intends to arrest them under the authority of the late act suspending individual rights.

The committee appointed by the Cortes to inquire into the conduct of the republican deputies in the present insurrection have reported. They recommended that a vote of censure be passed against the republican minority for leaving their seats in the House, and that legal proceedings be commenced against those deputies who have taken an active part in the rebellion.

The Cortes has passed a vote of thanks to the defenders of Las Tunas, in Cuba.

The deputies from Porto Rico have appeared in the Cortes. One of their first acts was to present a demand for colonial liberties and reforms. This gave rise to an interesting debate.

General Ariza alluded to the unwavering fidelity of the colony of Porto Rico, and declared that its union through love with Spain would be greatly strengthened by the conferring of the liberties asked.

General Pym praised the heroism of the defenders of the mother country in the Antilles. He said the government was disposed to employ every means to promote the interests of the colony of Porto Rico.

Deputy Vallin claimed for Cuba all the liberties she ought to have as soon as the rebellion should be quelled.

Government War Reports.

MADRID, Oct. 14, 1899. According to the official reports made public by the government authorities the insurrection has been reduced to a small group of insurgents, who are doing their utmost to avoid the national troops.

ENGLAND.

Lord Derby's Health.

LONDON, Oct. 14, 1899. Lord Derby is much better to-day and is still improving.

The Newmarket Races.

LONDON, Oct. 14, 1899. The first race to-day over the Newmarket course was the Newmarket Oaks, a sweepstakes of 25 sovereigns each, 10 forfeit, with 100 added, for three year old fillies, 8 st. 10 lbs.; the second to receive 100 sovereigns out of the stakes. The race was won by Mr. W. S. Crawford's b. f. Heather Bell, by Stockwell, out of Tight-fit, by a neck, beating the filly Sylvia, second, and Mr. W. S. Crawford's b. f. Fairweather, third. The betting was 5 to 1 against Heather Bell and 6 to 1 against Sylvia and Fairweather. Five ran.

The renewal of the Treaty of Commerce of 1890, each half forfeit, for two year old fillies, 8 st. 10 lbs. each, was won by Mr. W. S. Crawford's b. f. Heather Bell, by Stockwell, out of Tight-fit, by a neck, beating the filly Sylvia, second, and Mr. W. S. Crawford's b. f. Fairweather, third. The betting was 5 to 1 against Heather Bell and 6 to 1 against Sylvia and Fairweather. Five ran.

The renewal of the Treaty of Commerce of 1890, each half forfeit, for two year old fillies, 8 st. 10 lbs. each, was won by Mr. W. S. Crawford's b. f. Heather Bell, by Stockwell, out of Tight-fit, by a neck, beating the filly Sylvia, second, and Mr. W. S. Crawford's b. f. Fairweather, third. The betting was 5 to 1 against Heather Bell and 6 to 1 against Sylvia and Fairweather. Five ran.

The renewal of the Treaty of Commerce of 1890, each half forfeit, for two year old fillies, 8 st. 10 lbs. each, was won by Mr. W. S. Crawford's b. f. Heather Bell, by Stockwell, out of Tight-fit, by a neck, beating the filly Sylvia, second, and Mr. W. S. Crawford's b. f. Fairweather, third. The betting was 5 to 1 against Heather Bell and 6 to 1 against Sylvia and Fairweather. Five ran.

The renewal of the Treaty of Commerce of 1890, each half forfeit, for two year old fillies, 8 st. 10 lbs. each, was won by Mr. W. S. Crawford's b. f. Heather Bell, by Stockwell, out of Tight-fit, by a neck, beating the filly Sylvia, second, and Mr. W. S. Crawford's b. f. Fairweather, third. The betting was 5 to 1 against Heather Bell and 6 to 1 against Sylvia and Fairweather. Five ran.

The renewal of the Treaty of Commerce of 1890, each half forfeit, for two year old fillies, 8 st. 10 lbs. each, was won by Mr. W. S. Crawford's b. f. Heather Bell, by Stockwell, out of Tight-fit, by a neck, beating the filly Sylvia, second, and Mr. W. S. Crawford's b. f. Fairweather, third. The betting was 5 to 1 against Heather Bell and 6 to 1 against Sylvia and Fairweather. Five ran.

FRANCE.

Napoleon's Foreign Policy—The Home Situation and Demand for Information.

PARIS, Oct. 14, 1899. The *Steele* to-day has a general review of the policy of the empire. The article says—

France continues to guard the temporal power of the Pope contrary to agreement, and mounts guard around the council in which Jesuits propose again to outrage modern society. No explanations are offered. Equal ignorance is suffered to exist as to what contents have been given to the present rulers of Sicily, but we know that the suspension of constitutional liberties in that country coincide with General Fiumi's return from Paris.

The *Steele* asks the reasons for the appointment of General Fleury as Ambassador to St. Petersburg, and continues—

The moment has arrived when France wishes to know something about her foreign as well as her home policy—to know the end pursued, whether peace or war. At this crisis the adjournment of the Corps Legislatif was an act of supreme impolicy. On these and other questions clear and precise explanations are required, which the government alone can give, since its foreign policy is still directed by the unhappy traditions of diplomatic mystery and state secrets.

The Legislative Opposition—Council at Compaigne.

PARIS, Oct. 14, 1899. The meeting of the Deputies of the Left called by M. Jules Simon took place last night. Only seven members were present at the meeting.

The Ministers have gone to Compaigne to attend a Council summoned by the Emperor.

Radical Reform Meeting.

PARIS, Oct. 14, 1899. Yesterday there were three large public meetings in the city. No disturbances occurred.

The Bank Statement.

PARIS, Oct. 14, 1899. The weekly statement of the Bank of France is published to-day. The amount of specie in vault has decreased 5,000,000 francs since last weekly return.

TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 14, 1899. The Empress Eugenie has arrived here from Paris by way of Venice. Her Majesty landed from the imperial French yacht *Alge*. [The French war ship *Themis*, which bears the flag of Rear Admiral Moule, commanding the naval division in the Levant, received orders to wait at the Piræus from the 20 of October, and that vessel, with the Turkish brig *Sultaneh*, escorted the *Alge* to Constantinople. The Empress preserved a strict incognito, and it is said that nothing less than the personal solicitation of King Victor Emmanuel was required to induce her to accept the use of the carriage of the royal train. At Constantinople there will be no fêtes or official receptions. Every one around the Empress at St. Cloud was anxious for the honor of accompanying her to the East. The following list of those in attendance on her in Constantinople is given as correct—Duke de Huescar and Miles d'Albe, nephew and niece of the Empress; General Drouot, aide-de-camp to the Emperor; M. Davillier, Count Regnaud-Saint-Jean d'Angely, first equerry; Count de Gasse Brissac, chamberlain; M. Poincaré, Consul General for France at Alexandria; the Countess de la Roche, lady of honor, and Miles Armand and de Lormina, readers to her Majesty.]

Her Majesty received by the Sultan, CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 14, P. M. The Empress of France was received by the Sultan with the most imposing and magnificent ceremonies. The waters of the Bosphorus were covered with boats gaily decorated and the banks were crowded with spectators.

AFRICA.

Doctor Livingstone in Good Health.

BOMBAY, Oct. 11, VIA LONDON, Oct. 14, 1899. Mr. Kirke in a despatch to the government here says—A caravan has arrived at Zanzibar. It brings the welcome news that Dr. Livingstone had arrived at Niyi alive and well. He was on the way to the coast, the road to which was open and safe. Another caravan is expected here, which will bring later information of the Doctor's progress.

CENTRAL ASIA.

The War in Bokhara—Approach Towards Russian Interference.

BOMBAY, Oct. 11, VIA LONDON, Oct. 14, 1899. News has been received from Central Asia that the Amir of Bokhara has petitioned for the assistance of Russia against Shere Ali, of Cabool, that he has sent tribute to the Czar, and that his eldest son has gone to St. Petersburg to secure the succession to the caliphate through the protection of Russia.

THE PARAGUAYAN WAR.

Lopez Turns Up Again Belligerent—He Has 2,000 Men and Twenty Cannon.

LONDON, Oct. 14, 1899. Addres from Buenos Ayres to Sept. 9 state that President Lopez had not left his country, but was at San Esteban with 2,000 men and twenty cannon.

MEXICO.

Revolution in Sinaloa Imminent—Movements of Revolutionists—Fifty-ninth Anniversary of Mexican Independence—Miscellaneous News.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 14, 1899. Advice from Mazatlan to October 4 have been received. Everything indicated that a revolution in Sinaloa was imminent. Troops had been stationed along the southern frontier of the State. The government was buying up and manufacturing ammunition in large quantities. Descriptions from the army were numerous. On the night of September 24 several soldiers deserted from the barracks. During the confusion which ensued there were cries of "Viva Don Porfirio Vega" throughout the city. A detachment of several hundred cavalry, belonging to Lopez, appeared on the southern frontier, causing considerable alarm.

The British bark *Emery*, with a cargo of drewwoods and silver ore for Europe, was wrecked near the entrance of the harbor of Mazatlan. The bark was driven ashore by a heavy sea, and the cargo was lost. The vessel was carrying 250,000 a treasure from Mazatlan.

CUBA.

Shipping and Commercial and Financial Intelligence.

HAVANA, Oct. 14, 1899. The steamship *Engle*, from New York 7th, has arrived.

Supplies—Prices are stiff; quotations unchanged. Exchange on London and the United States is a shade higher.

THE NEW DOMINION.

Prince Arthur's Tour Through Ontario.

OTTAWA, Oct. 14, 1899. Prince Arthur continues to be received with the greatest enthusiasm everywhere along the Ottawa. On returning to the capital to-morrow he will proceed on a private hunting excursion. The holiday will expire the end of next week.

Expenses of Bishops Attending the Eccumenical Council to be Defrayed by the Emperor of France.

OTTAWA, Oct. 14, 1899. The Emperor Napoleon has ordered that the traveling expenses of the French bishops of Quebec going to attend and returning from the Eccumenical Council shall be defrayed from the Imperial exchequer.

Sir Hastings Doyle, who was on his way to Ottawa, had reached St. John when he was recalled to Halifax by the death of his business. His visit to Ottawa is indefinitely postponed.

ILLINOIS.

Illness of Admiral Farragut—His Recovery Considered Doubtful.

CHICAGO, Oct. 14, 1899. Admiral Farragut has had a dangerous relapse, and is now lying in a very critical condition. His physicians express the opinion that he will not survive the attack.

THE ELECTIONS.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Despatch from John Covode—Geary's Majority Over 4,000.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 14, 1899. We have reports now from every county in the State except Lycoming and Snyder. Geary's majority will be over 4,000. J. COVODE.

Small Riot in Philadelphia—A Deputy Sheriff Tries to Serve an Injunction on the Election Return Judges and a Fight Results.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 14, 1899. During the session of the return judges this morning a writ of injunction was attempted to be served by a sheriff's officer to prevent the counting of the votes. The officer was resisted, his official position not being announced, and he was ejected from the room. He had obtained admission under pretence of being a return judge. He came back with a posse, followed by a mob, and broke open the door, arrested the writ and then ordered the arrest of sundry persons in the room, whom he charged with resisting him. One of the reporters of the Associated Press, a Mr. Corbin, was dragged from the president's desk, where he had been a quiet witness of the affair, and was beaten in a shocking manner by the police and was locked up. He was discharged in a few minutes and demanded a hearing, which was refused, there being no one to make a charge. The return judges are now in court to await its action. There is great excitement in Chestnut street at this time.

OHIO.

Despatch to President Grant Claiming 10,000 Republican Majority—The Legislature Republican.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14, 1899. The following despatch was received at the Executive Mansion this morning—

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Oct. 14, 1899. His Excellency General U. S. GRANT, President of the United States.

Hayes and State ticket elected by 10,000 majority. House three, Senate one republican.

Chairman REAGAN, Republican Committee.

Hayes' Majority 10,000—Legislature Republican.

COLUMBUS, Oct. 14, 1899. News received since noon has not materially altered Hayes' majority. It will be about 10,000, and the Legislature will be republican by a small majority.

IOWA.

The Republican Majority Larger than was Expected—The Legislature.

CHICAGO, Oct. 14, 1899. A despatch from Des Moines says the returns thus far received indicate larger republican majorities in that State than were anticipated. Nearly one-half of the State has been heard from and it is now safe to fix the majority at over 35,000. The Legislature will stand—Senate, republicans, 42; democrats, 8; the House, 85 republicans and 16 democrats.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

The Wine Making Interests of California—Earthquake in Mendocino County—Shipment of Treasure for Europe.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 14, 1899. The vintners and distillers of Los Angeles county held a meeting for the purpose of inducing the revenue commissioners to modify the recent instructions to subordinate regarding vinaging and distilling. These instructions, if carried out, it is said, will seriously cripple, if not fatally injure, the wine making and distilling interests in that section.

The corner of the Naval Hospital on Maro Island was laid October 12.

The residents of Treasure City, Nevada, yesterday celebrated the completion of their water works. The water is conducted six miles over mountains and through deep valleys, and the reservoirs are 10,000 feet above the sea.

An earthquake occurred on the 5th inst. in Mendocino county, Cal., which did considerable damage to chimneys.

The steamer *Montana* sailed to-day for Panama with \$600,000 in treasure; \$475,000 of which is for England, \$175,000 for France and \$50,000 for Panama.

Flour firm with a good demand at \$4 25 a \$5 25. Wheat, sales of choice at \$1 50. Legal tenders 75c.

VIRGINIA.

The Senatorial Contest—General Williams' Prospects Improving.

RICHMOND, Oct. 14, 1899. The star of General Williams for one of the Senatorships is again in the ascendant. The *Dispatch* comes out this morning in a brief article urging his election, on the ground that he is the President's choice, is the friend of General Sherman, and will be more acceptable to Congress than any other.

Walker republican that could be selected, and consequently would be more likely to secure the speedy reconstruction of the State. His brother and young Douglas, the President's private secretary, have arrived in Richmond to work for his election. It will not be at all wonderful if he is one of Virginia's Senators. In case of his election the South will demand that he be put in the position of Walker with the claims of Lieutenant Governor Lewis and Mr. Franklin Stephens. The most prominent candidate from that section, and the one whose chances appear most promising is Robert L. Owen, of Lynchburg. Still, the friends of Lewis and Stephens may prove too many for even the "friend of the President."

The Border Agricultural Fair at Danville—Imposing Display of Agricultural Products—Address by Governor Walker.

DANVILLE, Oct. 14, 1899. Governor Walker, Judge Fife, the treasurer, and a large number of prominent gentlemen visited the Border Agricultural Fair, which commenced here yesterday. Over 5,000 persons were present from the State and North Carolina, and the greatest enthusiasm was manifested in the proceedings. The stock, specimens of fruit, cereals, tobacco and agricultural implements were of a most superior quality, and the trials of speed between several blooded horses were most exciting. About midday the contest was connected to a stand, over which waved the flag of Virginia. The crowd called loudly for him, and in response, he addressed them briefly, stating the day was near at hand when Virginia would be restored to her old position in the sisterhood of States; three months would not expire before her affairs would be controlled by those elected by the people, and he rejoiced in the triumph over vandalism, treachery and fraud. He pictured a glorious future of happiness and prosperity, and said that the material advancement but the very life of Virginia depended on the success of the people and on his success in the late contest. He appealed to the young men to work at the plow and the hoe, and to obtain honest and intelligent labor. The past results of agricultural fairs was anticipated by the Governor, and, pleasing himself in Virginia's prosperity in future, he retired amid great applause.

MARYLAND.

Incendary Fire in Baltimore—Loss \$106,000.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 14, 1899. This forenoon the warehouse building 349 Baltimore street, a few doors east of Eutaw, was discovered on fire. The basement and first story were occupied by Messrs. Gorman & Co., wholesale and retail dealers; stock badly damaged by fire and water. The loss is estimated at \$25,000; partially insured. The second, third and fourth stories were occupied by Richard Mann & Co., wholesale and retail dealers in boots and shoes. They will lose about \$50,000; partially insured. The damage to the building is \$4,000. The flames communicated to the roof of the warehouse No. 347. The upper portion of the building was occupied by Ammon & Co., lamp and coal dealers. Loss \$25,000; fully insured. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

KENTUCKY.

Grand Celebration by the Louisville Artisans—Imposing Procession—One Hundred Thousand Spectators.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 14, 1899. Business generally is suspended. There are 100,000 persons in the street. The house tops and windows and all points of observation are crowded with spectators. The grand trade procession is pronounced by all as exceeding anything of the kind ever attempted. The procession is fully nine miles long. It was three hours in passing a given point.

THE AVIABLE FUND.

Three dollars found in Burnett's Pharmacy, Herald Building.

WASHINGTON.

Secretary Fish Paltering with the Cubans.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14, 1899. Secretary Fish has been acting towards the Cubans to some extent after the manner in which the wittches did towards Maceoth keeping the word of promise to the ear and breaking it to the hope. When the Cubans approached him on the question of recognizing them as belligerents he said they must first get a capital, a fixed place for their government. They afterwards went to him and said they had complied with his request, and again urged recognition. Fish told them that the capital was very well, but they must get a constitution. Eager to comply with every reasonable requirement, a constitution was drawn up and adopted, and in due time Mr. Fish was informed of the fact. "That is very good," said Mr. Fish; "but you must get possession of some of the ports of Cuba and build some ships." The Hornet or Cuba was purchased and put to sea as a compliance with the last part of the request, and with a view of acquainting the Cubans with the neutrality laws. The Cubans begin to think that Mr. Fish is not in earnest and that he wants them to make brick without straw; in other words, when they have driven the Spaniards from the island of Cuba and achieved their independence he will probably recognize them. Some of them are doubtful, however, whether he will not even then require that they shall first go over and subjugate Spain before they are recognized by the United States.

A SUIT AGAINST BOUTWELL.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14, 1899. The suit against Secretary Fish has been acting towards the Cubans to some extent after the manner in which the wittches did towards Maceoth keeping the word of promise to the ear and breaking it to the hope. When the Cubans approached him on the question of recognizing them as belligerents he said they must first get a capital, a fixed place for their government. They afterwards went to him and said they had complied with his request, and again urged recognition. Fish told them that the capital was very well, but they must get a constitution. Eager to comply with every reasonable requirement, a constitution was drawn up and adopted, and in due time Mr. Fish was informed of the fact. "That is very good," said Mr. Fish; "but you must get possession of some of the ports of Cuba and build some ships." The Hornet or Cuba was purchased and put to sea as a compliance with the last part of the request, and with a view of acquainting the Cubans with the neutrality laws. The Cubans begin to think that Mr. Fish is not in earnest and that he wants them to make brick without straw; in other words, when they have driven the Spaniards from the island of Cuba and achieved their independence he will probably recognize them. Some of them are doubtful, however, whether he will not even then require that they shall first go over and subjugate Spain before they are recognized by the United States.

Employees of the Treasury Department Suing for Their Twenty Per Cent.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14, 1899. The employees of the Treasury Department are suing for their twenty per cent. The suit is against Secretary Fish. The employees claim that they are entitled to their twenty per cent. of the profits of the Treasury Department. The suit is filed in the Supreme Court.

Speculation Among the National Banks.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14, 1899. The National Banks are speculating in the Cuban Revolution. The banks are buying and selling Cuban bonds and stocks. The speculation is said to be very active.

The Cuban Revolution.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14, 1899. The Cuban Revolution is making rapid progress. The Cubans are driving the Spaniards from the island of Cuba. The revolution is said to be very successful.

General Canby's Report on the Virginia Election.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14, 1899. General Canby has submitted his report on the Virginia election to the President. The report is said to be very favorable to the republican party.

The Damage to the Erie Canal—Land Slide on the Boston Railroad.

ALBANY, Oct. 14, 1899. A despatch from Schenectady says—All the aqueducts have been repaired, but the rain, which is still falling, has increased the damages at the culverts. It will be impossible to resume navigation by the 15th inst. The water is still rising in the Mohawk. There has been a land slide on the Boston road, carrying 200 feet of the road bed away at Schoharie. The delay to passengers, however, is slight. The other road has not suffered slight derangement, but are now all right.

The evidence in the case of Mr. Van Allen, cashier of the First National Bank of this city, charged with issuing cancelled stamps before United States Commissioner Parker, is all in, and his counsel has moved a demurrer on the ground that there is nothing in the charges, if true, indictable. The case is adjourned till to-morrow.

The Storm-Damage to the Saratoga Railroad.

SARATOGA, Oct. 14, 1899. A train from the North has arrived here three hours and a half behind time. Passengers report that the track is damaged for three miles south of Fort Ann, and they had to walk from one train to the other.

Dedication of the New Masonic Hall in Auburn.

AUBURN, Oct. 14, 1899. Notwithstanding the cold and stormy weather the trains this morning and up to noon brought large delegations of masons from all directions to attend the dedication ceremonies upon the opening of the newly completed masonic hall, erected for the joint occupancy of the several lodges and chapters of the city. The procession, numbering over 500 members of various lodges and chapters, started from the city hall, and proceeded to the hall on the corner of Broadway and Broadway.

The Louisville Commercial Convention.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 14, 1899. The Convention session was opened at half-past twelve P. M. James W. Gastley, of Virginia, chairman of the Committee on Immigration, submitted a report which was adopted after some discussion. The following is a synopsis of the report:—It says that the population of the whole country was according to the first census, in 1790, very nearly equally divided between the North and the South. According to the census of 1890 the population of the two sections was, North, 19,000,000; South, 12,000,000. This shows that of the emigrants and their descendants who had come into the country during the seventy years from 1790 to 1890, and were then living, 7,000,000 more had settled in the North than in the South. According to estimates made every foreign immigrant who settles in the country adds 25,000 to the North or 10,000 to the South, but to be clearly within the limits per head. The industrial capital of the North and South has thus been increased by this enormous sum. The North has outstripped the South in the struggle for immigration, and the result of your committee is to devise means which may enable the South to participate in the advantages of immigration. The committee has adopted the following resolutions:—That the committee be and they are authorized to make a report on the immigration of foreign immigrants. These measures have not been attended with much success. The committee has adopted the following resolutions:—That the committee be and they are authorized to make a report on the immigration of foreign immigrants. These measures have not been attended with much success.

The Committee on Immigration—Causes of Northern Prosperity—Encouragement of Emigration to the Southern States—Commodore Murray Recommended for General Agent of Immigration.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 14, 1899. The Convention session was opened at half-past twelve P. M. James W. Gastley, of Virginia, chairman of the Committee on Immigration, submitted a report which was adopted after some discussion. The following is a synopsis of the report:—It says that the population of the whole country was according to the first census, in 1790, very nearly equally divided between the North and the South. According to the census of 1890 the population of the two sections was, North, 19,000,000; South, 12,000,000. This shows that of the emigrants and their descendants who had come into the country during the seventy years from 1790 to 1890, and were then living, 7,000,000 more had settled in the North than in the South. According to estimates made every foreign immigrant who settles in the country adds 25,000 to the North or 10,000 to the South, but to be clearly within the limits per head. The industrial capital of the North and South has thus been increased by this enormous sum. The North has outstripped the South in the struggle for immigration, and the result of your committee is to devise means which may enable the South to participate in the advantages of immigration. The committee has adopted the following resolutions:—That the committee be and they are authorized to make a report on the immigration of foreign immigrants.